REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 2-8, 10-16, 18-28 remain in the application. No claims have been amended.

Claims 2-8, 10-16, 18-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,370,620 to Wu et al. ("Wu") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,389,462 to Cohen et al. ("Cohen").

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 2-8, 10-16, 18-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu in view of Cohen. Wu discloses caching a first object within an assigned web partition and a second object outside of the assigned web partition. The first object is placed in a first amount of space within the cache and a copy of the second object is placed in a second amount of space within the cache, wherein the first amount of space includes and is larger than the second amount of space (*See* Abstract). Cohen discloses a proxy redirector that translates the destination address of packets directed to an origin server to the address of the proxy to transparently redirect an HTTP connection request that is directed to the origin server to a proxy cache (*See* Abstract).

Neither Wu, Cohen, nor any combination thereof discloses determining and redirecting executed by a network processor that is transparent to said client computer. The Office Action states that Wu does not disclose this element, instead relying on Cohen. The cited sections of Cohen disclose:

> Direction of a request from a client to a proxy cache to determine whether a requested copy of an object is stored in the cache can be accomplished either transparently or non-transparently to the client. Non-transparent redirection is accomplished through the client's browser program which is configured to send

all object requests to a designated proxy cache at a specified address. Generally, a browser can be configured to send all of its client requests to a designated proxy cache if the client is connected on a Local Area Network (LAN), or on an Intranet behind a firewall, where a proxy cache associated with that LAN or Intranet is located. When clients are served by a large Internet Service Provider (ISP), however, it is not advantageous from the ISP's standpoint to allow its subscribers to set their browsers to a specific proxy cache associated with the ISP. A large ISP likely will have many proxy caches in several locations and will thus want to maintain control over which of its several particular proxy caches a client request is directed. Further, if a proxy cache whose address is statically set in a client's browser becomes inoperative, all client requests will fail.

It is therefore more desirable from an ISP's standpoint with respect to latency and minimizing traffic onto and off of the network to transparently intercept a client's web request and send it to one of its operative proxy caches to determine whether a copy of the requested object is stored there.

(Cohen, Col. 1, Lines 24-48).

Proxy redirector 104 selects one of the available proxy caches to which to forward client requests based on a metric such as least-loaded or round-robin, based on IP header information such as the origin server IP address.

(Cohen, Col. 7, Lines 43-45).

Nowhere in the above cited reference, or anywhere else in Cohen, is transparent determining and redirecting attributed to a network processor. Therefore, since features of each of the pending claims are neither taught nor suggested by the Wu reference and the Cohen reference, reconsideration and withdraw of the rejection of claims 2-8, 10-16, 18-28, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), is respectfully requested.
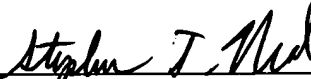
For all the above reasons, the Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (408) 975-7500 to discuss any matter concerning this application. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayments under 37 C.F.R. §1.16 or §1.17 to Deposit Account No. **11-0600**.

Respectfully submitted,

KENYON & KENYON

Dated: <u>June 24, 2004</u>   By: _Stephen T. Neal_
                                                    Stephen T. Neal
                                                    (Reg. No. 47,815)
                                                    Attorneys for Intel Corporation

KENYON & KENYON
333 W. San Carlos St., Suite 600
San Jose, California 95110

Telephone: (408) 975-7500
Facsimile: (408) 975-7501